NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1870.

address as follows:

Vol. XXX No. 9,202.

AN APPEAL FOR FRANCE.

A LETTER FROM THE IMPERIAL EXILE. HIS VIEWS ON THE SITUATION-HE DESIRES THE DEFEAT OF THE PRUSSIANS, EVEN AT THE SACRIFICE OF HIS DYNASTI-GERMANY HAS MORE INTEREST IN AN ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE THAN IN HER RUIN-WHY A MAG-NANIMOUS POLICY SHOULD BE PURSUED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! LONDON, Menday, Oct. 3, 1876.

La Situation, an Imperialist organ in London, will publish the following to-morrow, under the heading, "The Ideas of the Emperor." Immediately after the failure of negotiations with Favre, Bismarck sent to Wilhelmshöhe an exact report of the interview. The Emperer, upon receiving this, shut himself up in his cobinet. The same evening Castelnau set out for the Prussian headquarters with the following note, wholly in the Emperor's handwriting: WILHELMSHOHE, Sept. 26, 1870.

In sending me news every day of the events which have happened since the hour when Providence compelled me to surrender my sword, the King has to ask the opinion of his prisoner on the trials which the Prussian armies impose upon France in what he beheves to be the interest of Germany. The Count's (Bismarck's) communications confirm me in this opinion.

But is the time indeed come for me to respond to this twofold expectation by the expression of my thoughts? Until the 4th of September the reserve, to which I have adhered since Sedan, was due to my firm resolution to leave the Empress at full liberty to act in accordance with the purposes of the country. Since the 4th of September I could not but wish that France, even at the sacrifice of my dynasty, should succeed in driving the invader beyond her natural frontier. [There is probably an omission here. "They," in the next sentence, refers to the Provisional Govern-

In approaching the Count as they did, in a way the result of which was easy to foresee, they misrepresented the real character of the war; thinking thus to be rid of responsibility for a general impulse to the influence of which my Government had felt bound to submit. The result was to destroy the effect of the motives which they have to refuse the conditions offered: it was, above all, to paralyze the national defense at the very moment when it was about to assume proportions worthy of France.

The Count appears to be unaware that the armistice refused was necessary to the reconstruction of a regular government, and he is astonished that no one of the Powers legally existing should have given its opinion upon what he considers "a proof of the King's moderation." No one could blame a Frenchman for having repaired an imprudent step by refusing to accept proposals little in accordance with our glorious past. A duel like this which is being fought between France and Germany can only be brought to an end by the complete rain of one of the two adversaries, or by their close and honorable

reconciliation. First of all, then, the Count ought to ask himself whether Germany has more interest in the ruin than in the alliance of France. If admitting the former hypothesis, Germany does not believe that France is able to find safety in despair-even though Europe should consent to remain an indifferent spectator of an invasion that has no fixed limit.

My interview with the King authorizes me to think that he much prefers an alliance with France to her ruin; that he is not without anxiety as to the results of a struggle carried to extremities, and that he estimates at their true worth the rights which a perfect knowledge of the sentiments manifested during the war by the different nations of Europe would give to the two countries once closely united. If such were in reality the King's opinion, it would only remain to point out the means of giving it effect. But does it indeed belong to the conquered so to define the obligations of the conqueror that his generosity may not seem more burdensome than his demands?

I can only remind the Count that a magnanimous policy never appeals in vain to the heart of the French people, while nothing is ever obtained by an effort to touch the cords of egotism or of fear, which will remain unexcited whatever reverses Providence may inflict upon us.

France, if a generous line of conduct should incline her toward a close and honorable alliance with Germany, would be the first to agree that there was no longer a reason for the existence of a line of defense commanded by fortresses between the two empires. As for the sacrifices France would have to endure beside, she would not agree to make them were she not permitted to understand the immense advantages which would accrue to the two nations from a peace of which their own

will would henceforth be sole arbiter. In this view, the Powers, obliged to hold themselves completely aloof so long as France shall preserve a hope of success, would have a

serious reason for intervening. The frank and clear statement of the truth which I always made, established between France and myself a current of sympathy which nothing will ever be able to destroy. Were I to affirm that our honor has no stain to fear from a reconciliation based on the disarmament of fortresses then become useless. and on the principle of a war indemnity to be settled by experts, I believe peace would be possible. These conditions may prevent France from having recourse to extremities which a caprice or chance might render fatal to the

social order of Europe. Taught by experience, a sound appreciation of the divisions by which she is torn, and delivered from the scourge of war, France would be swift to see and admit that her misfortunes are due to her want of political unity; and that she must henceforth seek her prosperity in a strict regard to the inviolability of her in-

These considerations will daily have less weight; especially if the King hesitates to take them into account before attacking Paris. The terrible shock which Providence has permitted between Germany and France may have struck out a spark which progress will find useful to the moral and material safety of Europe. But if on both sides they persist in looking to force as the only solution, there

will surely spring out of this shock a formida ble unknown (un inconnu redoubtable) as much to the misfortune of Germany as there has been of misfortune to France. NAPOLEON.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

UNITED ITALY.

RESULT OF THE PLERISCITUM IN ROME-THE PEOPLE ALMOST UNANIMOUS FOR ITALIAN UNITY-THE POPE GOING TO MALTA.

ROME, Monday, Oct. 3, 1876.

The voting yesterday was orderly throughout until the polls closed at 6 o'clock. The result, as was generally supposed, was nearly unanimous in favor of Italian unity. The returns, as far as received, show that about 56,660 votes were east throughout the patrimony, of which only about 50 were for the Pope. The result is heralded everywhere with enthusiasm

It is reported that in consequence of the vete of the Leonine City having been cast unanimously for the rulership of Victor Emanuel, the Pope will take up his sidence in the island of Malta.

The city was splendidly illuminated last evening in honor of the result of the plebiscitum. The best of order prevailed all day. The Italian flag floated from hundreds of houses. Strong guards had been placed at each of the twelve voting places, but their services were not needed. Processions, with music and flags, marched through the streets to the different polling places, creating much enthusiasm. The workmen went to vote in a body.

THE ITALIAN PROPOSALS. The following are the proposals for the settlement of the Roman Question, made by the Italian Government to the Pontiff:

First: The Supreme Pontif shall preserve the dignity, the inviolability, nd all the other prerogatives of sovereignty, and, in addition, that predence over the King and the Sovereigus which have been established b

Second: The Government of His Majesty the King of Italy assumes the engagement to effer no obstacles on any occasion to the acts which the Supreme Pontiff may exercise by Divice right as the Head of the Church, and by canon law as Patriarch of the West, and Primate of Italy. Third: The said Government recognizes in the Supreme Pontiff the right of sending his nuncles to foreign countries, and engages to protect them so long as they shall be in the territory of the State.

Fourth: The supreme Pontif shall have free communication with all the bishops and the faithful, reciprocally, without government intervention. He shall equally have the right to summon in the places and mers deemed expedient by him, ecclesiastical councils and synods. Fifth: The bishops in their dioceses, the parish priests in their parishe

Sixth: They shall remain, however, subject to the common law, as regards crimes punishable by the laws of the kingdom.

Secenth: His Majesty gives up all patronage of ecclesiastical benefices.

Eighth: The Italian Government renounces all intervention in the

mination of hishops. Ninth: The said Government obliges itself to endow the Holy See

with a fixed and tangible revenue, for a sum to be determined by comm Tenth: The Government of His Majesty the King of Italy, with the views that all Catholic powers and peoples may contribute to the main

tenance of the Holy See will open with the said power the fitting negotoward the revenue referred to in the preceding article. Eleventh: The negotiations shall likewise have free scope to obtain Eleventh: The negotiations amin markets between the preceding articles.

The interpolations established in the preceding articles.

The interpolations of these conditions the Supreme Pontiff shall

ome to an arrangement with the Government of the King of Italy, by seam of Commissioners delegated for that purpose. There only remains to add—a most important addi--that the giving up of the Leonine City to the Pope is understood to have formed part of the plan in its practical working.

SPAIN.

RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER-RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. MADRID, Monday, Oct. 3, 1870.

Thirty-five new cases of vomito were reported o-day at Barcelona, and 29 deaths. A decree, signed by the Regent Serrano, has been pub

lished permitting religious teaching in the schools, but exempting from its operation the children of parents who make objection to their instruction therein.

DENMARK.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT-SPEECH OF THE KING.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Oct. 3, 1870. sessions of the Rigsdag were opened to-day by the King, who in his speech congratulated the Assembly and the country on the maintenance of neu trality by Denmark. He expressed the hope that the pending questions with North Germany would be so endence of the country and strengthen the relations of Denmark with her powerful neighbors. He also intimated a desire that the ses sion would be brief.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES.It is said that Alexander Dumas, senior,

.The reports of Russian armaments ar . The ship Avoca, now on her way to Lon

....Archbishop Manning, in his sermon

Vestminster Cathedral on Sunday, likened Victor Eman tel to Pontius Pilate.

Washington, Oct. 3 .- Col. Christian, just from Lexington, reports that on the evening of Sept. 28 Gen. Lee, after presiding over an unusually large med ing of the faculty of Washington College, attended a pro tracted and exciting meeting of the vestry of the Episc

ins. He has had no symptoms of apoplexy or paralysis—only He has had no symptoms of apotlexy or paralysis—only torpor. He has had the full use of his bodily powers ind speaks as occasion requires. His physicians confi-ently expect his recovery in a day or so. At noon to any (Monday) he was cheerful, and his family and physi-ans are confident of his speedy restoration. Col. Chris-lin left feer. Lee's house at 12 o'clock to-day.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

Wm. L. Davis, editor of The Easton (Penn Express, died in that city yesterlay. ... The Hon. Henry Buck, member of the South a State Senate, died at Saratoga on the lat limit, age 70.

Miss S. A. Green has been admitted to member

A decision was rendered yesterday at Indianap in the celebrated Lawton diverce case, the court having granted a de-e of diverce to the wife. The questions of all meny and jurished as as the child are reserved for future action.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.There were 10 deaths from yellow fever in New .The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western

and Company is now running through trains to People, Ill.

The grand procession of the National Schoutthese in Cincinnati resterday. The display was a fair one. The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition present are except renewed interest on the p idence. The selection of Awarding Co-Chief-Justice McKean has decided that the table Legislature cannot elact a Proscuting Attorney for his Court. his turns the Mornon Attorney General out of Court, and puts all criminal cases in the hands of the U.S. Attorney.

....The census of St. Louis, just completed, ranks at city as the fourth city in the Union, counting Brooklyn separate from as the fourth city in the Union counting Brooklyn separate from k. In 1860 the population of St. Lona was 180,773, but in 1864 ed to 157,656. The present census shows that in six years St

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... The brig Chesapeake of New-York, from Cow lay for New-York, with coal, struck on Watch Hill Point, and will robably prove a total loss. The area were saved.

An eastward-bound train on the Western Pacircular and the country of the Western P.

circular was thrown from the track on Sunday near the Sas Joaqu

tridge in consequence of defective running gear. Three perse

glattle injured, and three cars smassled. The accident caused on

delay to the train. De Invilliers, a Philadelphia broker, wa

nat city offer a similar reward.

The large brick building, Nos. 86 and 88 Sudprest, Boston, owned by A. Wentworth, was nearly destroyed by fire
sciendar. Among the occupants were John Flourney & Co., brush
sciendar. J. M. cuevens & Co., clock anakers; Win Gerlach & Co., pieschramers; Forbes, Hayward & Co., wholesale confectioners. Loss,

.The powder-works of Messrs. Leffin & Rood. The powder-works of the powder works of the powder works are returned by the powder of the powder who were working clonging to the works and instantly killing two men who were working clonging to the works and instantly killing two men who were working the men were picked up in small the packing-house. The locales of the men were picked up in small market exploded was between 800 and 700 kegs.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

FAVRE'S PEACE MISSION AGAIN

CIRCULAR FROM BISMARCK-THE SUBJECT OF THE CONFERENCE-THE POINTS OF THE RE-JECTED PROGRAMME.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE 1

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 3, 1876. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Berlin telegraphs this day a circular from Bismarck describing the interview with Favre. Bismarck says:

"The terms of peace and territorial cessions were mentioned only incidentally. The formation of a new Moselle Department, with arrendissements including Sarrebourg Château-Salins, Sarreguemines, Metz, and Thionville, was designated as an organization answering the intentions of the German Government. An armistice was the main point considered. The final programme submitted, and which the National Defense Government rejected, was:

"I. In and about Paris the military status que to

"II. In and about Metz a continuation of hostilities, but limited to a circle around Metz, to be definitely established.

three weeks."

" III. The surrender of Strasbourg, the garrison to be prisoners; and of Toul and Bitche, the garrison to "The duration of the armistice was to be two or

Count Von Bismarck insists that the conditions of the proposed armistice were moderate. The French, he says, declined them, together with the offered opportunity of free election to the Constituent Assembly in the Departments held by the Prussians, which the latter believe would have favored peace.

RECENT PRUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

GERMAN ARMY AGAIN THREATENING MUL-HOUSE - PROPOSED OPERATIONS AGAINST LYONS-PRUSSIA COLLECTING AN INDEMNITY FUND FOR THE EXPELLED GERMANS.

Tours, Monday, Oct. 3, 1870. A dispatch from Colmar, a few miles below Strasbourg, dated on Sunday, says a body of Germans has crossed the Rhine, and is now moving on Mulhouse. Another body is near Schlestadt and Neufchateau. It is said they intend to occupy the entrance to the valley of the St. Marien mines.

A corps of 100,000 Germans is now forming at Toul This force is designed to operate against Lyons. One thousand cavalry passed Void to-day, on their way to Toul, to join the new corps.

The Prussians have arrived near Patay, in the Department of Loiret. They also approached Epernon in strong force, but retreated before the Mobiles. The latter have been reënforced, as they expect the Prussians will return in force. The Prussians are also concentrating at Toury, where they are gathering. Pithiviers is still occupied by the enemy, who are pillaging all the environs.

Gen. Werder, who commanded the besiegers at Strasbourg, has divided his army. Part goes to Lyons and part to Paris. Gen. Von Terten has been appointed Governor of Strasbourg. The garrison consists of 10,000 men. The City of Strasbourg has been required to quarter 8,000 troops, but has been released from the requisition for money. The Prussians have resolved to demand 100,000 francs indemnity in each of the departments which they now occupy, from which Germans have been expelled by

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY -THE WATER SUPPLY CURTAILED -THE PRUSSIANS PREPARING TO BOMBARD THE TOURS, Monday, Oct. 3, 1870.

The Prefect of the Department of the Nord telegraphs to the Government here the following French account of the recent battle on the South of Paris. His dispatch is dated Lille, Oct. 2:

I have a dispatch from Paris, received by carrier pigeon, and dated September 30, giving the following details: Our troops to-day operated on the offensive A reconnoissance in force was made. We occupied successively Moville and L'Hay, and advanced to Thiais and Choisy le Roi. All those positions were solidly occupied by the Prussians, who were intrenched and protected by cannon. After a short engagement, in which the artillery and the musket were used, our troops retired in good order to the protection of the guns of Forts Bicetre and D'Ivry. The Mobiles behaved admirably. Our losses were considerable, as were also those of the enemy. This dispatch is signed by Gen. Trochu.

Another account from Paris says the French lost in the engagement of Sept. 30, 1,200 killed and wounded. Among the wounded was Gen. Guillaume. Three hundred prisoners were also taken. The French forts were almost silent on Saturday and Sunday.

The Canal de Loureq has been drained by the Pruscians in order to deprive the Parisians of water. Arrangements are making for the Prussian batteries at Villejuif, Gennevilliers and St. Cloud to bombard

The French gunboats on the Seine have fired or the Prussians, burning the woods at Bellancourt. The firing from forts de l'Est and St. Denis has dislodged the Prussians from the chateau de Staius and Bourget. The Prussians have thrown up works at Dugny, and push their scouts beyond Villejuif and

M. Jules Favre having asked Count Von Bismarck in the name of the Diplomatic body, for permission to send a weekly courier from Paris, and to have notice when the bombardment will commence, received an answer from the Count refusing the latter request, on the ground that it was an unmilitary proceeding, but conceding the former one, in case the ontents of the dispatches forwarded are unobjectionable. Count Bismarck, however, in his reply, questions the propriety of conducting diplomatic egotiations from the heart of a beleaguered city. This latter idea is obviously that of the neutral powers who had removed their representatives to Tours Capt. Johnston, the Queen's messenger, has at last been permitted to depart from Paris, with dispatches to the English Government. He left Paris on the 25th of September, but was stopped by the Prussians. After a long detention the Prussian commander allowed him to proceed, with the warning that similar

messengers would hereafter be detained. The official journal of the Republic contains the decree for the suppression of domiciliary visits, except where they are confided exclusively to the municipal authorities. A decree is also issued making a requisition for all the wheat and flour in Paris. This, however, is not designed to collect the provisions of private parties. The regular payment of pensions has been assured in Paris, as well as in the Departments. A decree also relieves the Government from the care of the poor and throws the responsibility thereof on the municipalities. Breadstuffs not reserved in households for use are to be put at the disposal of the Paris commissariat.

Gen. Burnside is in conference with Jules Payre and Minister Washburne at Paris. Some petroleum, which had been provided for the defense of the city, suddenly burst into flames today, causing extreme excitement. The fire, however, was extinguished after an hour's labor with the engines. The soldiers charged with cowardice in a recent engagement have been disgraced and otherwise punished.

A dispatch from the Empress to the Emperor, forwarded after the first two battles, has been discovered and published. She says M. Pietri's dispatch has been received, and adds: "Have you considered the consequences of a return to Paris under the blow of two reverses! I decline the responsibility of advising you. If you have decided, would it not be best to have it stated to the country thus: 'The Em-

peror returns to Paris to reorganize the second army provisionally intrusting the command-in-chief of the army of the Rhine to Bazaine."

AFFAIRS AT METZ.

OFFENSIVE MOVEMENTS BY THE PRUSSIANS-FRENCH STORES BURNED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 3, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE before Metz telegraphs this day: "Yesterday afternoon a Prussian battery at Loungail, in front of St. Germain, destroyed with shells a French bridge across the Moselle. The shells fired the village of Moultprès-Metz. Last night the Prussians made a dash into the village of Nouilly, in front of the French position; it was wholly consumed. It contained stores secreted for the garrison, the locality of which the villagers refused to disclose; so the Prussians burned the village and the stores to-

REPORTS FROM TOURS.

THE TROUBLES AT LYONS-THE PREFECT IN-VESTED WITH PLENARY POWERS-CHANGES IN THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT-AN IM-

Torres Monday Oct. 3, 1870. The Government is much preoccupied with finding means to prevent disorders at Lyons, where the persons who have usurped authority have just se questrated the properties of the religious corporaons. Lacour, the Prefect of Lyons, has been in vested with plenary powers to preserve order. The popular support extended him is enthusiastic.

Admiral Fourichon has resigned the Portfolio War, but remains in the Cabinet as head of the Navy. The removal of the Prefect of the Rhone is said to be Fourichon's grievance. M. Crémieux acts as delegated Minister of War in place of Admiral Fouriehon, resigned. Gen. De Caen died recently at Metz from his wounds.

An official decree has been issued for the purpos of enforcing discipline and order. Most rigorous measures have been taken with that view. Court-Martials will replace Councils-of-War during the continuance of the war. There will be no revision of and no alteration in the sentences pronounced by Court-Martials. Article sixth punishes with death desertions, murders, spying, thieving, pillage, with or without arms; refusal to obey a superior, menaces to assault on a superior, provocation to mutiny, or want of discipline; loss of arms with the purpose of avoiding combat, destruction of munitions with the same purpose during the fight. Any commissioned or non-commissioned officer is authorized to shoot soldiers acting cowardly, not assuming the places to which they are ordered, or endeavoring to create a panic. All non-military persons participating in the above offenses may be subected to the death penalty. Each army division will be accompanied by a force of gendarmes. The Provost-Marshal may issue orders to enforce these rules, and he may, upon his own authority, make arrests. The whole of the Decree is applicable to all the armed forces of the Republic. Prefects and Mayors have been ordered to proceed to the mobilization and to report on their progress as often as every three days, under penalty of revocation for non-compliance. These decisive measures meet a hearty approval from the whole population here.

Gen. Uhrich after reporting at Tours rejoined his wife at Basle. The French forces on the left bank of the Rhone are well disciplined and effective. The assertion of Crémieux in his address to Gen. Uhrich, the defender of Strasbourg, that the Government was decided that neither territory nor fortress should be ceded to Germany, is favorably commented

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST DR. BUSSELL-EF-FECT OF THE FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRE AT PARIS-ENGLISH MERCHANTMEN SEARCHED

BY FRENCH CRUISEES. LONDON, Monday, Oct. 3, 1870. Count Von Bismarck has made public the following statement: "The report of a conversation between King William and the Emperor Napoleon, given by Mr. Russell, the correspondent of The London Times, and since extensively published all over the world, is founded throughout on mere in-

The Prussians assert that the fire from the forts around Paris is quite vigorous at times, but entirely harmless. The supposition is that this is designed to delude the Parisians into the belief that an effective defense is being made.

French frigates stop English merchantmen in the channel, and compel the exhibition of their papers. M. Thiers dined with the Czar on Sunday, and

leaves for Vienna on Tuesday. The North German Gazette of to-day, in announcing that heavy shipments of breadstuffs have been made from America to supply the French, says that on Sept. 18 a French steamer took out 26 Enfield cannon,

and 1,000 rifles and cartridges for the French army. The French newspapers have resolved to say nothing about the Prussian movement on Orleans, hence the movements of the Prussians in that direction are

unknown. A messenger from the Empress Eugenie had a long conference with Napoleon at Wilhelmshöhe yesterday. The messenger left for London again in the

LOCAL WAR NEWS.

AMERICAN ARMS FOR FRANCE—THE STEAMSHIP VILLE DE PARIS, LADEN WITH 200,000 RIFLES, TO SAIL TO-DAY—SCENES AT THE WHARF. The wharf of the French Steamship Com-

pany was the scene of much hard labor yesterday and last night. The gates were kept carefully closed, and two officers of the Company were stationed thereat to inspect the credentials of all who sought entrance or exit Midway up the wharf a stout railing was placed, and be-Midway up the wharf a stout railing was placed, and behind this a steady line of men could be seen hurriedly crossing the pier with trucks, and returning. The block and tackle between the main and foremast creaked continually in lifting on board the vessel cases of rifles. This was on the southern side of the pier. On the northern side, early in the afternoon, were moored three large lighters, each loaded with rifle cases and carridges, lighters, each loaded with rifle cases and carridges, carried about 250 cases of 10 rifles each. Large sails were suspended before the vessels so as so screen the operations from general view. The cases were raised by the rope handles and swung at once to trucks, on which they were drawn across the pier and hoisted into the vessel. There was no noise, no pier and hoisted into the vessel. There was no noise, no pier and hoisted into the vessel. There was no noise, no pier and hoisted into the vessel. Inter was no noise, no pier and hoisted into the vessel. There was no noise, no pier and hoisted into the vessel. There was no noise, no pier and hoisted into the vessel. There was no noise, no pier and hoisted into the vessel. There was no noise, no pier and hoisted into the vessel. There was no noise, no pier and hoisted into the vessel. There was no hoise, no pier and hoisted into the vessel was not the lighters, all loaded down with hoises of rifles. They were all carefully covered with hoises of rifles and here loaded at the storehouses in Brooklyn, where the arms had been in readiness for several weeks, where the arms had been in readiness for several weeks. The same activity continued throughout the greater part of the night. As the schooners and lighters were part of the night. As the schooners and lighters were part of the night. As the schooners and lighters were part of the night. As the schooners and lighters were part of the night. As the schooners and lighters were part of the night. As the schooners and lighters were unloaded they were replaced by others, while the emp hind this a steady line of men could be seen hurriedly

is well out to sea. Her destination is not now positively known, but Berdeaux and Cherbourg, and Havre are mentioned.

The Committee of the German Patriotic So-Yesterday the Paterson (N. J.) Committee made a second payment of \$300 to the North German Con-sul at this port, for transmission to Berlin. Paterson con-tributions to date amount to \$500.

About 60 French ladies of this city met at the residence of Mr. E. La Montagne, No. 50 West Pifteenth-st., yesterday and resolved to hold a fair for the benefit of the French patriotic fund. The ladies formed a general committee and elected the following officers: Mrs. Victor Place, President; Miss de Blossiere, Vice-President; Mrs. Dr. Augustas Mourraile and Miss Louise Bruyere, Secretaries. The fair will commence on the 3ist just and continue one week. Bruyere, Secretaries. The fainst and continue one week.

THE VIRGINIA FLOOD.

THE WATER FALLING-DANGERS OF A CONFLA-GRATION-IMMENSE LOSS OF FOOD AND PROPERTY.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3.-The rise of the water has ceased and the flood is slowly subsiding. The city is in almost as bad as a plight as in 1865, when Gen. Grant's army entered. The entire lower portion of the town has been untenable since Saturday, and the greatest distress prevails among the people driven from their homes. In the business part of the city the damage is estimated at \$1,000,000, not counting the time lost in getting things to rights again. There is no more mischief feared as the waters are receding quite as rapidly as they rose. The damages to the Richmond and Dan ville Railroad are not serious, and trains are running through regularly. The bridge across the James River remains intact. At present a statement of losses cannot be obtained, but the following is a list of the more extensive sufferers, whose places of business, in the main street, near the St. Charles Hotel, were completely inundated: Allan & Johnson, A. A. Hutchison, R. Cauthorn, L. Harvey & Co., Heffer's tin shop, Walker & Saunders, J. C. Phillips & Co., Wm. Jenkins, R. H. Duke, Charles T. Palmer, F. Geese, W. Walsh & Co., H. M. Smith & Co., A. Bodeker & Bro., L. Powers, W. S. Wood, Christian Zimmer, Washington Hotel, Old Market Bazaar, Frederick Shafer's bakery, Charles T. Taylor. On the South side: H. A. Pearce, C. C. Thon, Berrian & McPhail, Stephen Mason, O. Strecker, Solomon Wise, William J. Harwood, Melfi, Larocca & Co., S. B. Lilienfield, R. G. Turner, C. Zimmer's old place, (recently destroyed by fire); J. Jacob, Baldwin & Bro., L. Ottenheimer, James W. Hamilton, Edward Kersey, Lewis Antellott, M. Golden, Joseph Strause, M. Harris & Bro., Philip Weber, Julius Kraker, Mr. Jacobs, B. Samuels, and the Columbia House. The extensive store of Tardy & Williams, corner of Seventeenth and Dock-sts., together with all others in that vicinity, had

to bear the brunt of the storm. Communication throughout the city is still carried on mainly by improvised ferries, the second and third stories, and in some instances the attics, affording wharfage. Castle Thunder caught fire on Saturday by the unslacking of an immense quantity of lime which was stored there, and but for the constant fall and rise of waters the whole central part of the city must have en consumed. Salt in immense amounts stored in the vicinity of the Rockets has been washed away, and the city is veritably saltless. There is no pros-pect of gas for days, provided even that the rain has entirely ceased. In addition to the horrors of destruction, there were serious fears of a flour famine, all the mills for miles around being destroyed, and the flour stored in the city being swamped with the first rush of the waters. In every street and alley piles of furniture and household stuff are lying awaiting means of transportation. The record of death is not so large as at first apprehended. Seven people are known to have been drowned, and some who were missing have since returned after wonderful escapes. THE FLOOD IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY-

HARPER'S FERRY-FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE. HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 3 .- By the rising of the water on Saturday 47 lives were lost. The entire town is a waste of waters and no vestige of human life can be seen. The methods of escape were wonderful and it is a marvel that hundreds of lives were not lost instead of the comparatively few recorded. No idea of the amount of injury inflicted on property can yet be estimated, but everything perishable is destroyed. The flood came on with such fearful rapidity that no one could take came on with such fearful rapidity that no one could take
the slightest precaution. It seemed but a moment after
the first rush that the city was a seething gulf of waters.
Instantly houses of the strongest kind were whipped
from their foundations like pipe-stems and whiled
hodily down the stream, laden with there horrorstricken owners. House after house succumbed to the
torrent, and went dashing into the stream amid
the fearful shricks of their occupants, while
the sudden extinguishment of lights, and the floating
away of a dark mass of debris, told too painfully the
story of death. All that brave hearts could do was done
to save the unfortunate families, almost doemed to ertend destruction. The machine-shop, owned by Wernto save the unfortunate families, almost doemed to ce tain destruction. The machine-shop, owned by Wer wag, was the last building that fell, which was about o'clock on the morning of the ist inst. Mr. Wernwa was in the building, a three-story one, at the time if fel Through the wreck that was rapidly floating down, I was seen coming out. Just above the rais, below Har per's Ferry bridge, he was seen to cling tenaciously to his frail raft; but, after passing through a few of the dashing waves in the falls, was lost to sight, while the raft was plainly visible. Incredible as it may seem, he was seen near Berlin, followed by a boatman named T. Loopold, and rescued about 14 miles below that med T. Loopold, and rescued about 1 miles below that lage. He was soon resuscitated and was found to be slightly injured. The trestle-work and bridges on Winchester and Potomae Railroad, running the

village. He was soon resuscitated and was found to be but slightly injured. The trestle-work and bridges on the Winchester and Potomae Railroad, running through Harper's Ferry, are completely swept away. The bent and broken iron rails tell the power of the mighty flood. Even the atom abuttments of the old Shenandoah Bridge have been washed away.

The water rose to within a few feet of the large iron bridge connecting Maryland and Virginia, over the Potomae at Harper's Ferry, inundating the lower floors of the hotel and Adams Express building, but causing no serious loss of property.

Shenandoah City, a mile above the Ferry, is entirely gone. The big flour mill still stands, but the machine shops have been washed away. Nearly all the families of the Island are still in their houses, and no resene can reach them. Some of the houses, however, will doubtless stand, and the Islanders are endeavoring to get into the strong ones. Last night a family of seven persons was rescued by a rope thrown in at a window. A few minutes later not a veatige of the house remained. This morning a colored woman was seen clinging to a tree in the midst of the seething waters, where she had been all night. Bolivar Hights are crowded with anxious spectators who are compelled to witness suffering which they cannot assist. The Winchester Railway trestles are completely gone, and the bridges destroyed as far up as Shenandoah Valley. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is intact.

The number of mills and dams destroyed is about 50.

The number of mills and dams destroyed is about 50. The freshet was confined within the radius of the upper valley of Virginia. The flood was so great that it carried cattle and hogs before it like so many chips of wood; it was particularly severe along the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. About a dozen land slides occurred between Cobham and Millborough, and eight or ten bridges were swept away. The road is damaged to the extent of 100,000.

the Mountain-Top House, on the summit of the Blue

At the Mountain-Top House, on the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the kitchen was flooded with water. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has sustained no damage to bridges or the track on the main line by the floods, and the passenger and freight-trains are running regularly and on time to Wheeling, Parkersburg, and the West, and also to Washington City.

The accounts coming in from the county of Albemarle, from the towns of Afton and Greenwood, represent the destruction of property from the flood as immense. Many lives have been lost in that vicinity. The flood in some instances swept away entire families. The number of ilves lost in Albemarle County, at a ras heard from, is 14. The amount of destruction of grain, tobacco, barns, cattle, hogs, houses, and mills, is incalculable.

LATEST.

LATEST.

Dispatches to-day say that the loss of life by the flood here will not exceed thirty. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal below this place is badly damaged. The President of the canal telegraphs that he hopes navigation will be

SCENES AT WASHINGTON-GREAT DESTRUCTION AT GEORGETOWN-THE POTOMAC FALLING.

Washington, Oct. 3 .- The waters have subsided and Washington has not suffered greatly, though there was a great fright Sunday night. The damage done to property through the city is considerable, the aggregate of which it is difficult to estimate. The range of stores from Ninth to Tenth-sts. on the south side of Pennsylvania-ave., was all flooded in the cellars, and

Pennsylvania ave., was all flooded in the celiars, and much valuable goods damaged. Messrs. Shepherd & Bros. alone will lose several thousand dollars. The St. James Hotel was flooded again yesterday in the basement, the water being as high as five feet in consequence of the bursting of a sewer.

As far as heard from, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is in good condition, and trains are running from here regularly. The track is damaged on the Chesapeake and Ohio Road at Chadwell, and the bridges over Moore's Creek and the Bevanna River on the same Road are gone. One span of the bridge at Rockfish and two spans of the bridge over the Tye River, on the Lynchburg extension, have been washed away.

Intelligence from Front Royal to Saturday noon says that the freshet is gradually subsiding. The railroad bridge at Riverton, on the Manassas branch of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, has been awept away. Mr. Blakemore, his wife and three children, and Mrs. Ridgeway, were at the table breakfusting when the flood came, and all were drowned. Mr. Kaufman sayed himself by siezing a limb of a tree as he was carried swiftly down the stream. Messrs. Roy, Bagley and Ridgeway sought refuge in the top of a tree, and remained there all night. The river rose 26 feet in four hours. All the mills in the Shenandoah Valley, for a distance of 30 miles, except two, were destroyed.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

EXHIBITION OF ITS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS. THE WEATHER PROPITIOUS - THE DISPLAT UNPRECEDENTED - ADDRESS

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—The great Exhibition of the In dustrial Products of the Mississippi Valley opened here to-day. The weather was remarkably fine, and the display unprecedented. Colorado sends \$150,000 worth of minerals, fruits, and vegetables. Minnesota contributes blankets, grain bags, and Durham cattle. The States of Minnesota, Colorado, and Kansas, with several in New-England, send agricultural machinery and implements. At least 56,000 persons were present. Horace Greeley delivered the opening

ADDRESS. Long after the materials have perished beyond reovery, we perceive that the true history of our race has not been written. That which has come down to us from antiquity embodies the names of a few great warriors, as many city-building despots, the ounders of three or four out of ten thousand religions, with two or three remarkably strong-minded and generally ill-behaved women; but, of the great benefactors and real leaders of mankind, it tells us nothing. Ninus and Sesestris figure on its pages but what are they to us I and what did they whereby we are instructed or benefited f while he who first subdued and tamed a horse, and he who first stirred and loosened the soil for a seed-bed by the help of animal strength, have utterly crumbled into name less dust. We know who showed Europe how to make and use gunpowder; we cannot guess who taught her to weave fabrics of Wool and Flax for defense against the caprices of weather and the rigors of Winter; we are familiar with the modern achieve ments of Marlborough, and Saxe, and Prussia's Frederick, while we know little of Palissy, and Jacquard. and Brindley, and Watt; yet that little has sated our curiosity. The conquests of the Great Napoleon turned to ashes years before he died, while those, far vaster, of our own Fulton are still being extended and consolidated; yet millions eagerly pore over volumes narrating the former, where thousands wearily yawn over pages describing the latter. Right well do we known that the era of carnage and devastation has not closed; but is it not high time

begin ! Our average reading corrupts more than it enlightens and humanizes us. The apprentice, whose every leisure hour is absorbed in gloating over the adventurous robberies of Jack Sheppard, is clearly not on the highway to eminence in the trade he learns only to despise; but how much better calculated to render him a skillful mechanic and useful citizen are the pages of Napier's Peninsular War, Allison's Modern Europe, or the Napoleonic romances of the Rev. John S. C. Abbott ?

that the sway of peaceful, fruitful Industry should

"Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" We poison the minds of our youth with a delusive glamour which makes Industry seem dull and trivial, and then wonder that they shun patient, plodding work, and woo success through hazardous speculation and gambling adventure We virtually teach them that the husbandman's life is poor and paltry, and then wonder that they despise and shun it. We must reverse the engine and teach the essential nobleness of even an undis tinguished but useful career of manly labor-the nobleness that is, or at least the nobleness that may and yet shall be.

I hail this Exhibition as one among many wellaimed efforts which contemplate good-efforts, not to discredit nor disparage the good work of the patriot soldier or statesman, but to diffuse a grateful and practical conviction that the Nobility of Labor -of Labor impelled and dignified by generous and exalted aims-is of all earth's aristocracy the oldest and the newest—the first and the last.

As we can best apprehend the general through particulars, let me first briefly consider American Agriculture, as it has been, as it is, and as it must

and shall be. The settlement of our country by English-speaking Europeans became a fixed fact two centuries and a half since: but it is not much over a hundred years since its prominence and importance were assured by the defeat and death of Montealm, with the consequent surrender of the Canadas by France. American Independence still lacks some years of having completed its first century. Immense territorial expansion, with a population swelled from less than four to more than forty millions and a proportional four to more than forty millions and a proportional increase of power, are among the proofs of American Progress during that still uncompleted century; but where is our corresponding progress in popular mastery and improvement of the soil and its beneficent possibilities?

In 1870, each arable acre in the Union, if freely In 1870, each arable acre in the Union, it freely plowed and seeded, would have returned an average of not less than twenty-five bushels of Wheat: now, our statisticians assure us our average yield of that grain falls below twelve bushels, and will this year hardly exceed ten. And the local decadence of our Wheat-harvest is pretty closely measured by the time our lands have respectively been subject to cultivation. New-England, a century since, produced all the Wheat she consumed; she now produces not a hundredth part of it. It is not yet fifty years since, while clearing land in western Vermont, I saw long strings of farmers' wagons, loaded with wheat grown in the northern part of that State, pass daily on their way to market at Troy and Albahy; now, Vermont grows no Wheat, or next to none, and buys her bread of Iowa and Minnesota. Do not say that she gave up Wheat to grow crops which yield a greater profit; for western New-York—more recently, the very focus of Wheat-growing—has followed in her feotsteps, with Northern Ohio hard at her heels. The Wheat-crop moves rapidly westward. Ohio, once the Egypt of the New World, no longer grows her own bread; and Indiana will soon be fed by Nebraska and Dakota. One generation suffices to exhaust the Wheat-growing capacity of a new district; thereafter, it buys its bread of some newer, less abused region. How soon must we at this rate look for bread to Nevada and Oregon!

If this were the dictate of a law of niggard Nature—if we exhausted a region of its capacity to produce Wheat as we do of its ability to produce Gold—we might deplore the fact, without seeking to reverse it. But other countries have been growing Wheat from time immemorial, with no such result, but the courtary. In 1800, the British wheat-crop averaged twelve bushels per acre; it is now twenty-six; mean-time, ours has declined in proportion as hers has increased, until (as we have seen) our product, which must have been at least twenty-five bushels per acre in 1800, is now less than twelve. And there can plowed and seeded, would have returned an average of not less than twenty-five bushels of Wheat: now,

And the reason is simply this: The greater number of our farmers have not yet been taught, and do not fully comprehend, that the cultivator's art con sists mainly in adding to the soil, in a crude, cheap form sists mainly in adding to the son, in a creace, enemp to materials or elements which are returned to kim in such shape, and under such novel conditions and combinations, that their value is increased twenty, fifty, and even a hundred fold. There are incidents which qualify this hand really impugen it. He who statement, but do not really impugn it. He who transmutes filthy, worthless rags into pure, white, dainty note-paper, and he who converts muck and offal into wheat and vegetables, are alike manufacturers, and the success of each must depend on the abundance of his materials and his skill and care in combining them. Clearing his land of trees, roots, stones, or whatever presents obstacles to its easy and perfect subjugation, cultivation, draining, subsoiling, &c., &c., are so many stages in the construction of his factory and its complicated machinery; horses, mules, and oxen, supply the power wherewith to run it; fertilizers of whatever kind are diverse additions to his stock; his labor, like that of other manufacturers, directs and supplements the blind forces whereby his transformations are effected and his profits secured. His brain, enlightened by study, by reading, experience, reflection, observation, animates, supples, and guides, all this complex enginery, to the ends that human sustenance may be provided, human comforts increased, and human progress secured. Doubtless, he has personal motives also to be satisfied from the fruits of his labor; but these are nowise inconsistent with the nobler results just indicated.

Agriculture as a Science is hardly yet a century old. Anciently, the soil was tilled mainly by those too ignorant and too strapid to gain a subsistence otherwise; the farmer being just above his hirelings in knowledge and capacity. Arthur Young, one of the most efficient pioneers in the cause of Agricultural progress, reports that the besotted prejudice with which the tenant farmers of England resisted his suggestions of improvement could only have been suitably treated with a fence-stake. His adstatement, but do not really impugn it. If transmutes filthy, worthless rags into pure,